

however, the revenue officers were proposing to treat such lands and trees as government property. He stated that there were several such instances in the Nagamangala Taluk and requested that parties should not be put to loss and inconvenience in that manner.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that if the properties were being enjoyed by private owners for centuries together, as reported, there would be no difficulty in restoring them to the said owners, free of cost.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA brought to notice that an Amarai Inspector had been appointed recently in the Srinivasapur Taluk to ascertain all cases of unauthorized enjoyment of *hulhittals* and he had made a record that so many cases were unauthorized and recommended the levy of upset prices therefor. When the owners protested against his one-sided decision, they were asked to produce documentary evidence of private ownership. But as already represented, the villagers were not able to adduce any such evidence. But it was a fact that they were in enjoyment of the *hittals* for generations together. In spite of it, a summary enquiry was held and the house-owners dispossessed of the trees.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN explained that certain cases had come to his notice recently in which he had decided that in all cases in which the land in question was adjacent to the house of the claimant and in which the usufruct of the trees was in the undisputed enjoyment of the said house-owner, the right to usufruct should be given back to the parties concerned provided the trees were not included in the *amarai* lists. If the benefit of that order was denied to anybody, it was open to the aggrieved party to file an appeal to the Revenue Commissioner and obtain relief.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA explained that the parties proposing to go in appeal would have to spend as much as the value of the trees themselves. Instead, therefore, of expecting each individual party to prefer an appeal, he requested that the department itself should rectify the matter by issuing necessary circular instructions to the local officers.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN accepted the suggestion and promised to issue circular instructions.

The Assembly adjourned at 5 p.m. to meet again at 12 noon on the following day.

FOURTH DAY.

Saturday, 1st October 1938.

The House reassembled at the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion, on Saturday, 1st October 1938, at 12 of the clock, Mr. President (*Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan) in the Chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—*contd.*

Working of Central Recruitment Board Rules.

Q. 11. Mr. A. G. MUDDURACHAPPA, (Bowringpet Municipality).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the year in which the Central Recruitment Board was constituted;

(b) the number of appointments made communitywar till now from the

date of the constitution of the Central Recruitment Board;

(c) the details of pay of such appointments;

(d) whether any period has been fixed for confirmation after the appointments are made;

(e) the time limit fixed for such confirmation;

(f) the number confirmed according to the said time limit;

(g) the number unconfirmed;

(h) whether there are any reasons for not confirming them?

1.—The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT (Mr. M. Venkatesa Iyengar).—

(a) 1921.

(b) and (c) Information for the period is not available.

(d) to (h) Attention is invited to answers to Question No. 17 of the Representative Assembly Session of June 1938.

Mr. A. G. MUDDURACHAPPA.—In answer to (b) and (c), it has been stated that the information is not available. Are these particulars not expected to be available in the concerned Branch itself?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—The figures for the past 18 years cannot be compiled in a short time.

Mr. A. G. MUDDURACHAPPA.—With reference to the answer to (d) to (h), drawing attention to the proceedings of the previous session, are not the Government aware that the question referred to was not reached for want of time though printed answers were circulated?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—Printed answers were however circulated to the House before the session closed.

Mr. A. G. MUDDURACHAPPA.—From the answer furnished in the printed proceedings, it is seen that 4,413 candidates have been appointed so far, 799 confirmed, and that the rest would be confirmed within one year from the date of their appointment. When the Central Recruitment Board was started, what was the period of probation prescribed generally?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—Originally it was two years; but now it has been reduced to one year.

Mr. A. G. MUDDURACHAPPA.—Out of 4,413 candidates so far appointed, only 799 are said to have been confirmed. Why were not the remaining 3,614 confirmed during the past so many years?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—The figure 4,413 includes appointments made for short periods also. The question of confirmation may not arise in all those cases.

Mr. A. G. MUDDURACHAPPA.—Were all the 2,000 odd candidates referred to in answer to (g) of Question 17 at the last session, as awaiting confirmation, appointed within the past two years?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—That figure relates to appointments made during a long period. When exactly each of them was appointed, it is difficult to say now.

Mr. A. G. MUDDURACHAPPA.—From the figures furnished it is seen that 799 men are confirmed and that 2,278 are awaiting confirmation. But what has happened to all the rest of the candidates included in the total figure of 4,413 is not clear.

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—One and the same candidate may have acted in more than one vacancy for different periods, in which case the candidate is only one but the number of appointments will be more.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—Has it come to notice that in some cases, candidates appointed 2 or 3 years ago have been asked to go home and later recruits have been confirmed?

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari).—Those who were appointed purely on a temporary basis, could not be continued. But those who were taken in permanent vacancies would be confirmed after some time.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—Is it not a fact that people who have worked for 2 or 3 years continuously have been sent away under a new rule on the ground that they are not graduates?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—If permanent vacancies arise and if the qualifications required are possessed by the acting incumbents, they are generally confirmed.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—Have the temporary men been given the necessary facilities to sit for the prescribed tests and qualify themselves for confirmation in the particular vacancies in which they have been appointed?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—It all depends upon the circumstances of each case. It is not possible to answer so general a question.

Mr. T. THIMMARAYAPPA.—Is it the rule that all appointments carrying above Rs. 50 must be approved by Government? What are the highest appointments which the Central Recruitment Board can make?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—The Central Recruitment Board do not make any appointments at all. They simply scrutinize the applications and forward all those in order to the Unit Officer concerned who will make the appointment.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRA-SEKHARAIYA.—Was not a resolution moved at an earlier session of this Assembly that the Central Recruitment Board should be replaced by a Public Services Commission?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—Yes, and a reply also has been given.

Mr. SYED KHAJA PEERAN SAHIB.—Is there any objection to registering a candidate's name in more than one unit?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—There is no objection and it is being done. Some names have been included in 2 or 3 units.

Mr. SYED KHAJA PEERAN SAHIB.—Will it be possible to transfer the names of some of the candidates now included in the lists for service in Maidan parts to the lists for the Malnad Units, since vacancies may occur more frequently in the Malnad owing to heavy mortality?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—I do not agree that there is such heavy mortality.

Mr. T. V. NARASINGAPPA.—Should not special encouragement be given to the different minority communities?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—This is done.

Mr. KRISHNA RAO GANESHA RAO GURUJAR.—Has it come to notice that many schools in the Malnad have come to be closed mainly on account of want of teachers?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—No.

Mr. KRISHNA RAO GANESHA RAO GURUJAR.—Will the Government see that as a result of the working of the Central Recruitment Board rules, schools in the Malnad are not closed?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—Certainly. Government have empowered the local education authorities in the Malnad to appoint qualified candidates who are available locally.

Mr. KRISHNA RAO GANESHA RAO GURUJAR.—But why are they not doing so?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—Probably, competent men are not available. Generally it is being done, and if in any case it is not done, it may be brought to notice.

Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO.—Can the local education authorities fill up teachers' posts permanently by direct recruitment?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—No, only temporarily, till the Central Recruitment Board scrutinizes the applications and forwards them. But the idea is that as far as possible, even the men temporarily appointed must be men borne on the Central Recruitment Board lists.

Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO.—Then, what is the special convenience created in favour of the Malnad parts?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—There may be delay in observing all the procedure prescribed under the Central Recruitment Board rules. And the arrangement in force enables the Local Education Authority to make a selection from the local people and appoint any of them so that work may be going on.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—If no candidates are forthcoming, what could the Central Recruitment Board do? It is only from available people that a selection could be made. So far as the Education Department is concerned, exemption has been given to facilitate temporary appointments. But in some places, men may not be available at all—whether Brahmins or non-Brahmins—and in such cases, there is not much help which the Central Recruitment Board could render.

Mr. A. G. MUDDURACHAPPA.—If, from the Central Recruitment Board list, a graduate is appointed on Rs. 20, he works for a short period and naturally resigns that post when a better opportunity affords itself. In such cases, how is the school to work satisfactorily?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—Twenty-rupee appointments are second class appointments. Graduates are qualified for appointments of Class I on Rs. 35 or more.

Mr. A. G. MUDDURACHAPPA.—Have you never appointed graduates on Rs. 20?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—If they are willing to take up smaller appointments, we may appoint them.

Mr. A. G. MUDDURACHAPPA.—But will they stick on to the post?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—They promise to stay on and come, I suppose, and are appointed. But, in any case, if the appointing authority selects a man who is not likely to stick on, the fault is not in the rules.

Mr. A. G. MUDDURACHAPPA.—Even in the case of teachers why not appoint them on a pay similar to that offered to men of the same qualification in the other departments?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—Under the rules, graduates can be started on Rs. 35 or more and S.S.L.C. men on Rs. 25. In selecting the candidates, the appointing authorities must be careful to select only such candidates as are likely to stick on.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA.—Will the Government instruct the appointing authorities to select only applicants with the required minimum qualification and not those with higher qualifications?

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—That is the instruction that we have already given. And instructions have also been given that persons who resign appointments already taken up should not be appointed to other posts. The appointing authority may give effect to these instructions strictly.

Mr. T. L. GANGOJI RAO SALANKEY.—Are the best men alone selected for appointments in all the vacancies?

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—The Central Recruitment Board is meant for that very purpose.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER.—What is the object of forming the Central Recruitment Board? Has not the efficiency of the services suffered as a result of the Central Recruitment rules? Have not the interests of one minority community been sacrificed as a result

of constituting the Central Recruitment Board? Will the Government be pleased to abolish the Board and safeguard the interests of the said community?

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH.—How many years after their first appointment are graduates promoted to higher grades?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—It depends upon the circumstances of each case. There are rules governing promotions in the various departments. Some get promotions earlier and some later. It is not possible to give a definite answer to so general a question.

Scheme for a Coir Manufacturing Company at Tiptur.

Q.—15. **Mr. M. R. SIVAPPA** (Tiptur Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware of the fact that there is a proposal to establish a Coir Manufacturing Company at Tiptur?

A.—The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (Mr. M. Venkatanaranappa).—

No.

Mr. M. R. SIVAPPA.—In the last Birthday Session of the Assembly, Government had stated in reply to a representation that the question would be considered. Now it is stated that no such scheme is under consideration. Why is it so?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—The answer is that Government do not know anything about the formation of a private company.

Mr. M. R. SIVAPPA.—But was not the starting of this industry promised at the last session?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—In Arsikere rope-making is taken up, for which a loan has been given by Government. The party has ordered for the required machinery and it is understood that the work will commence at an early date.

Mr. M. R. SIVAPPA.—Five taluks are interested in this subject. Instead of confining help to one private individual, would it not be better for the Government to help in the floating of a